tion to another water supply for up to a two-year period. The DNR must issu an award for bottled water in the interim.

5. If the contaminated well is a sand point well, the DNR may issue ai award for replacement of the sand point well with a drilled well only if: (a replacement by another sand point is not feasible; (b) the DNR determines tha the claimant had no reason to believe that the sand point well would becom< contaminated when it was constructed; and (c) the well will serve a principa residence.

F. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

The well compensation program includes several miscellaneous provisions:

1. Amounts received as compensation are exempt from state income taxation.
2. After receiving a payment under the compensation program, a persor may not receive another payment for the same parcel during the subsequeni 10-year period. However, if the claimant receives an award for a new or reconstructed well or for connection to another private water supply and if the contamination is not remedied by the work done, the claimant is eligible to receive one additional award in the subsequent 10-year period.
3. The claimant may use the claims process in lieu of, or in addition to, an> civil remedies which may be available. The claimant is not required to submit a claim before pursuing a civil remedy. The statute of limitations for a civil action is suspended while the claim is being processed, to ensure that the claimant's civil remedies are not lost. The findings and conclusions of the DNR in connection with issuing an award are not admissible in a civil action.
4. The state is subrogated to the rights of the claimant, so that: (a) a claimant who receives compensation for the same purpose from another source must repay the groundwater contamination fund; and (b) the state can recover money paid out of the groundwater contamination fund by suing the alleged polluter.
5. The DNR is required to deny a claim if the contaminant was introduced into the well through the plumbing connected to the well, the contamination was caused intentionally by the claimant or the claimant submitted a fraudulent claim.
6. A person who, in order to obtain an award, intentionally contaminates a well or submits a fraudulent application is subject to a forfeiture of $100 to $1,000 and is required to repay the award.
7. An individual who can obtain compensation under one of the two mining compensation statutes must do so, rather than use the new compensation program.
8. Claims may not be submitted under the compensation program after January 1, 1987.

The Legislative Council is requested to study the provision of private water supplies which are contaminated and to report to the Legislature by July 1, 1986.